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RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
OF THE
CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW
AND RELATED SUBJECTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 23-25, 1914

WHEREAS, The American Society of International Law, founded for the purpose of fostering the study of international law and of promoting the establishment of international relations upon the basis of law and justice, desiring the more effectually to further these objects, decided to call a Conference of Teachers of International Law and Related Subjects, to consider the present position and steps for the future development of that study, and, to that end, invited leading educational institutions of the United States to send delegates to take part in such conference; and

WHEREAS, Forty-one colleges and universities accepted the aforesaid invitation and sent representatives to take part in the conference as follows:

Boston University:	JAMES F. COLBY
Brown University:	JAMES C. DUNNING
University of California:	ORRIN K. McMURRAY
University of Chicago:	ERNST FREUND
Clark University:	GEORGE H. BLAKESLEE
Cornell University:	SAMUEL P. ORTH
Dartmouth College:	{ JAMES F. COLBY
Dickinson College:	{ FRANK A. UPDYKE
	EUGENE A. NOBLE
George Washington University:	{ CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY
	{ C. H. STOCKTON
University of Georgia:	H. A. NIX
Hamilton College:	FRANK H. WOOD
Harvard University:	{ EUGENE WAMBAUGH
	{ GEORGE G. WILSON
University of Illinois:	JAMES W. GARNER
Johns' Hopkins University:	JAMES BROWN SCOTT
University of Kansas:	F. H. HODDER
Lafayette College:	E. D. WARFIELD
Lehigh University:	JOHN L. STEWART

Louisiana State University:	ARTHUR T. PRESCOTT
University of Michigan:	JESSE S. REEVES
University of Minnesota:	WILLIAM A. SCHAPER
University of Missouri:	JOHN D. LAWSON
University of Nebraska:	EDWIN MAXEY
College of the City of New York:	WALTER E. CLARK
New York University:	F. W. AYMAR
Northwestern University:	CHARLES CHENEY HYDE
University of Notre Dame:	WILLIAM HOYNES
Oberlin College:	KARL F. GEISER
University of Pennsylvania:	LEO S. ROWE
University of Pittsburgh:	FRANCIS N. THORPE
Princeton University:	PHILIP BROWN
Swarthmore College:	WILLIAM I. HULL
Syracuse University:	EARL E. SPERRY
University of Texas:	WILLIAM R. MANNING
Tufts College:	ARTHUR I. ANDREWS
Union College:	CHARLES J. HERRICK
University of Virginia:	RALEIGH C. MINOR
Washington University:	EDWARD C. ELIOT
Western Reserve University:	FRANCIS W. DICKEY
University of West Virginia:	JAMES M. CALLAHAN
University of Wisconsin:	STANLEY K. HORNBECK
Yale University:	GORDON E. SHERMAN;

and

WHEREAS, The said representatives, duly accredited, convened in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and at a series of meetings held on Thursday, April 23, 1914, Friday, April 24, 1914, and Saturday, April 25, 1914, considered the following questions:

1. Plans for increasing the facilities for the study of international law; for placing the instruction on a more uniform and scientific basis; and for drawing the line between undergraduate and graduate instruction.
2. The question of requiring a knowledge of the elements of international law for candidates for advanced degrees.
3. The advisability of urging all institutions with graduate courses in law to add a course in international law where not already given.
4. The advisability of calling the attention of the State bar examiners to the importance of requiring some knowledge of the elements of international law in examinations for admission to the bar.

5. The advisability of requesting the American Bar Association, through its appropriate committee, to consider the question of including the study of international law in its recommendations for a deeper and wider training for admission to the bar.
6. The desirability and feasibility of plans for securing the services of professors of or lecturers on international law to whom can be assigned definite lecture periods in institutions where international law is not now taught or is inadequately taught—the services to rotate between institutions where they will be acceptable.
7. The advisability of requesting universities which now have summer schools to include among the subjects offered courses on the elements of international law, and, if there be occasion for it, to offer advanced courses of interest and profit for advanced students and instructors.

NOW THEREFORE, The Conference of Teachers of International Law and Related Subjects, after careful consideration and detailed examination in committee and thorough discussion in the full sessions of the Conference, unanimously adopts the following resolutions, in the belief that the recommendations contained therein, if carried into effect, will maintain, develop, and increase sound, progressive and fruitful ideas on international law and related subjects:

RESOLUTION No. 1

Resolved, That the Conference of Teachers of International Law and Related Subjects hereby recommends to the American Society of International Law the appointment of a Standing Committee of the Society on the Study and Teaching of International Law and Related Subjects, upon lines suggested by the recommendations of the Conference.

RESOLUTION No. 2

Resolved, That, in order to increase the facilities for the study of international law, the Conference hereby recommends that the following steps be taken to improve and enlarge library and reference facilities:

(a) That a carefully prepared bibliography of international law and related subjects be published, with the names of publishers and

prices so far as these may be obtainable, with especial reference to the needs of poorly endowed libraries.

(b) That there be published likewise a carefully prepared index or digest of the various heads and sub-heads in international law, with references to all standard sources of authority upon each head.

(c) That there be published in a cheap and convenient form all documents of state, both foreign and domestic, especially Latin American, bearing upon international law, including treaties, documents relating to arbitration, announcements of state policy, and diplomatic correspondence, and that the aid of the Department of State be solicited in securing copies of such documents for publication.

(d) That at short intervals a bulletin be published, containing excerpts from the Congressional Record and other current sources, giving reliable information upon international questions arising from time to time and the final disposition of such questions.

(e) That a law reporter of international cases be issued.

RESOLUTION No. 3

Resolved, That, in order further to increase the facilities for the study of international law, the Conference recommends that steps be taken to extend the study of that subject by increasing the number of schools at which courses in international law are given, by increasing the number of students in attendance upon the courses, and by diffusing a knowledge of its principles in the community at large, and, more particularly:

(a) That, as the idea of direct government by the people grows, it becomes increasingly essential to the well-being of the world that the leaders of opinion in each community be familiar with the rights and obligations of states, with respect to one another, as recognized in international law. Hence, it has become a patriotic duty, resting upon our educational institutions, to give as thorough and as extensive courses as possible in this subject.

(b) That a course in international law, where possible, should consist of systematic instruction extending over at least a full academic year, divided between international law and diplomacy.

(c) That prominent experts in international law be invited from time to time to lecture upon the subject at the several institutions.

RESOLUTION No. 4

Resolved, That, with a view of placing instruction in international law upon a more uniform and scientific basis, the Conference makes the following recommendations:

(a) In the teaching of international law emphasis should be laid on the positive nature of the subject and the definiteness of the rules.

Whether we regard the teaching of value as a disciplinary subject or from the standpoint of its importance in giving to the student a grasp of the rules that govern the relations between nations, it is important that he have impressed upon his mind the definiteness and positive character of the rules of international law. The teaching of international law should not be made the occasion for a universal peace propaganda. The interest of students and their enthusiasm for the subject can best be aroused by impressing upon them the evolutionary character of the rules of international law. Through such a presentation of the subject the student will not fail to see how the development of positive rules of law governing the relations between states has contributed towards the maintenance of peace.

(b) In order to emphasize the positive character of international law, the widest possible use should be made of cases and concrete facts in international experience.

The interest of students can best be aroused when they are convinced that they are dealing with the concrete facts of international experience. The marshalling of such facts in such a way as to develop or illustrate general principles lends a dignity to the subject which can not help but have a stimulating influence.

Hence, international law should be constantly illustrated from those sources which are recognized as ultimate authority, such as: (a) cases, both of judicial and arbitral determination; (b) treaties, protocols, acts, and declarations of epoch-making congresses, such as Westphalia (1648), Vienna (1815), Paris (1856), The Hague (1899 and 1907), and London (1909); (c) diplomatic incidents ranking as precedents for action of an international character; (d) the great classics of international law.

(c) In the teaching of international law care should be exercised to distinguish the accepted rules of international law from questions of international policy.

This is particularly true of the teaching of international law in American institutions. There is a tendency to treat as rules of international law certain principles of American foreign policy.

It is important that the line of division be clearly appreciated by the student. Courses in the foreign policy of the United States should therefore be distinctly separated from the courses in international law, and the principles of American foreign policy, when discussed in courses of international law, should always be tested by the rules which have received acceptance amongst civilized nations.

(d) In a general course on international law the experience of no one country should be allowed to assume a consequence out of proportion to the strictly international principles it may illustrate.

RESOLUTION No. 5

Resolved, That the Conference recommends that a major in international law in a university course leading to the degree of doctor of philosophy be followed, if possible, by residence at The Hague and attendance upon the Academy of International Law which is to be established in that city; that it is the sense of the Conference that no better means could possibly be devised for affording a just appreciation of the diverse national views of the system of international law or for developing that "international mind" which is so essential in a teacher of that subject; and that therefore as many fellowships as possible should be established in the Academy at The Hague, especially for the benefit of American teachers and practitioners of international law.

RESOLUTION No. 6

Resolved, That it is the conviction of this Conference that the present development of higher education in the United States and the place which the United States has now assumed in the affairs of the Society of Nations justify and demand that the study of the science and historic applications of international law take its place on a plane of equality with other subjects in the curriculum of colleges and universities and that professorships or departments devoted to its study should be established in every institution of higher learning.

RESOLUTION No. 7

Resolved, That, in order adequately to draw the line between undergraduate and graduate instruction in international law, the Conference makes the following recommendations:

Assuming that the undergraduate curriculum includes a course in

international law, as recommended in Resolution No. 6, the Conference suggests that graduate instruction in international law concerns three groups of students:

- (a) Graduate students in law;
- (b) Graduate students in international law and political science;
- (c) Graduate students whose major subjects for an advanced degree are in other fields, for example, history or economics.

The first two groups of students have a professional interest in international law, many having in view the teaching of the subject, its practice, or the public service. Therefore, as to them, the Conference recommends that the graduate work offered be distinctively of original and research character, somewhat as outlined in Resolution No. 4, following a preliminary training in the fundamental principles of the subject, as pursued in the undergraduate course or courses.

As to those of the third group, having less professional interest in international law, a broad general course in the subject is recommended.

RESOLUTION NO. 8

Resolved, That this Conference directs that a letter be sent to teachers of political science, law, history, political economy and sociology throughout the country calling attention to and emphasizing the essential and fundamental importance of a knowledge of international law on the part of students in those branches, which letter shall state the opinion of this Conference that every college of liberal arts, every graduate school and every law school, should have or make provision for courses in international law and urge that all graduate students working in the above mentioned fields be advised to include this subject in their courses of study.

Resolved, That, in accordance with the preceding resolution, there be prepared and sent out with this letter reprints of Senator Root's article entitled "The need of popular understanding of international law," which appeared in Vol. 1 of the American Journal of International Law, and of his address delivered at the opening of this Conference.

Resolved, That the Recording Secretary of the American Society of International Law attend to the drafting, printing and distribution of the above specified letter and reprints and that he is hereby authorized, if he sees fit, to send out additional literature therewith.

RESOLUTION No. 9

Resolved, That, in recognition of the growing importance of a knowledge of international law to all persons who plan to devote themselves to the administration of justice, and who, through their professional occupation, may contribute largely to the formation of public opinion and who often will be vested with the highest offices in the State and nation, this Conference earnestly requests all law schools which now offer no instruction in international law to add to their curriculum a thorough course in that subject.

Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution be sent to all law schools in the United States.

RESOLUTION No. 10

Resolved, That the Conference hereby calls the attention of the State bar examiners and of the bodies whose duty it is to prescribe the subjects of examination, to the importance of requiring some knowledge of the elements of international law in examinations for admission to the bar, and urges them to make international law one of the prescribed subjects.

RESOLUTION No. 11

Resolved, That the Conference hereby requests the American Bar Association to take appropriate action toward including international law among the subjects taught in law schools and required for admission to the bar.

RESOLUTION No. 12

Resolved, That the Conference hereby adopts the following recommendations:

(a) That it is desirable, upon the initiative of institutions where instruction in international law is lacking, to take steps toward providing such instruction by visiting professors or lecturers, this instruction to be given in courses, and not in single lectures, upon substantive principles, not upon popular questions of momentary interest, and in a scientific spirit, not in the interest of any propaganda.

(b) That members of the American Society of International Law,

qualified by professional training, be invited by the Executive Council or the Executive Committee of the Society to give such courses, and that provision be made, through the establishment of lectureships or otherwise, to bear the necessary expenses of the undertaking;

(c) That the Standing Committee on the Study and Teaching of International Law and Related Subjects of the American Society of International Law, the appointment of which was recommended in Resolution No. 1, be requested to ascertain what institutions are in need of additional instruction in international law and endeavor to find means of affording such assistance as may be necessary to the teaching staff of the said institutions or of supplying this additional instruction by lecturers chosen by the said Committee and approved by the Executive Council or Executive Committee.

(d) That steps be taken to bring to the attention of every college at present not offering instruction in international law the importance of this subject and the readiness of the American Society of International Law, through its Standing Committee on the Study and Teaching of International Law and Related Subjects, to coöperate with such institutions in introducing or stimulating instruction.

RESOLUTION No. 13

Resolved, That this Conference hereby requests and recommends that universities having summer schools offer summer courses in international law.

Resolved further, That the American Society of International Law, through its Standing Committee on the Study and Teaching of International Law and Related Subjects, is hereby requested to endeavor to stimulate a demand for courses in international law in summer schools.

RESOLUTION No. 14

Resolved, That the Conference recommends the establishment and encouragement in collegiate institutions of specialized courses in preparation for the diplomatic and consular services.

RESOLUTION No. 15

Resolved, That the Conference recommends that the study of international law be required in specialized courses in preparation for business.

RESOLUTION No. 16

Resolved, That a Committee of Revision, consisting of ten members, of which Mr. James Brown Scott shall be chairman *ex officio*, be appointed by the Chair for the revision in matters of form of the various resolutions and recommendations made to this Conference by the different committees and subcommittees and adopted by it, the said Committee of Revision to send a copy of the said resolutions and recommendations to every law school, college and university in the United States and to the American Society of International Law, through its Executive Council or Executive Committee, for such action as will serve to effectuate the recommendations of the Conference.

The undersigned, members of the Committee of Revision, duly appointed in accordance with Resolution No. 16, having carefully considered the resolutions and recommendations referred to them by the Conference, have prepared them in the foregoing form, and direct that they be transmitted by the Chairman of the Committee to the institutions and Society mentioned in Resolution No. 16.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT, *Chairman*,
ROBERT BACON,
GEORGE H. BLAKESLEE,
PHILIP BROWN,
JAMES F. COLBY,
EDWARD C. ELIOT,
JOHN W. FOSTER,
WILLIAM I. HULL,
JOHN D. LAWSON,
WILLIAM R. MANNING,
ELIHU ROOT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 25, 1914.*